ZANZIBAR, ~~(PROTECTORATE)~~ LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 8 of 1955

*(Laid before the Legislative Council by Order of His Excellency the British Resident)*

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# Programme of Social and Economic Development in the Zanzibar Protectorate for the Five-year Period 1st January, 1955, to 31st December, 1959, as approved by Legislative Council on the 24th of August, 1955

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

# LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

## PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE FOR THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1955, TO 31st DECEMBER, 1959

*Laid before the Legislative Council by Order of His Excellency the British Resident*

## INTRODUCTION

The programme of social and economic development in the Zanzibar Protectorate for the ten-year period 1946–55 was presented to the Legislative Council as Sessional Paper No. 1 of 1946 and adopted by the Council on the 10th June, 1946. The programme of works, as envisaged at that time, has been followed along the general lines proposed. It has not been possible to achieve everything that was planned exactly in accordance with the timed programme and indeed in some cases the original plans have been amended and brought up to date. In the first few years of the programme progress was comparatively slow largely owing to the lack of materials and staff in the years immediately following the war. Later, as staff and materials became more easily available, the general tempo of work increased and by 1951–52 the programme was in full swing. At present most of the original capital works programme has been completed or is likely to be completed during the course of the current year. The Agricultural programme has gone along rather more slowly but with some measure of success especially as far as the research and experimental work is concerned. There is a considerable sum of money being carried forward into the new period from Colonial Development and Welfare agricultural grants.

The 1946–55 programme was made in some detail. This programme set the pattern of development planning and has thus affected the broad lines on which development has since been carried forward. No other procedure was practicable when the planning took place in 1945–46 but with the experience gained since then, both here and in other territories, it has been shown that a five-year period is probably the longest over which a reasonable plan of development can be made if the original plans are to be followed fairly closely. It will be noticed that the year 1955 is included in both periods and therefore provides an overlap between the 1946 plan and the 1955–59 plan. This has been arranged in order to ensure continuity of the old plan with the new one. In many cases, and especially in matters of agriculture, education and health, the new proposals constitute in the main a continuation of the present plan of development. With regard to other works, and especially communications and urban development, it is hoped that a new phase may be started; the proposals contain a larger proportion of expenditure than previously allocated in these very important fields of development.

During the development period which started in 1946 the Protectorate has received the most generous assistance from Her Majesty's Government in the form of grants made under the Colonial Development Welfare Acts. In fact it has not been possible and will not be possible to spend all the money provided during the period for which the grants were originally made. It is therefore with pleasure and with grateful appreciation that His Highness's Government can report that Her Majesty's Government has approved the extension of such schemes as are not completed at the end of 1955 into the new period. As far as the 1955–59 plan is concerned the new period may be considered as commencing on the 1st January, 1955, and all the grants already made at that date may be carried forward and spent in the new period. Certain balances which have been earmarked for grants to Zanzibar will also be made available. These sums which have not yet been allocated to any particular projects amount to £49,000. In addition Her Majesty's Government have announced their willingness to assist with further grants of up to £100,000. It follows that, during the period 1955–59 free grants to the extent of £391,000 will be available to assist in carrying out the new development programme.

Every effort is being made to preserve a proper balance between expenditure on social services on the one hand and expenditure calculated to result in economic advantage to the Protectorate on the other but in the absence of known undeveloped natural resources in the Protectorate this question continues to cause much difficulty to the development planner. The outline of the expenditure which is proposed, and explained in more detail in the following chapters, is summarised at Appendix I to this paper. The sources from which it is proposed to get the necessary revenue are given at Appendix II.

It should be remembered that this Paper refers to the development to be carried out by Government. It will be understood that development may and should be carried out by private individuals and commercial firms though the scope may not be so great as in the larger mainland territories. At present experiments are being made in the manufacture of lime, bricks and tiles. These are being carried out privately and although it would be rather premature at this stage to comment on the potential this is the type of private development that is desirable and that should be encouraged.

## AGRICULTURE

The programme of the Agricultural Department is the logical extension of the activities of the programme started in 1946. There are no new schemes but certain projects which were approved late in the first period have only recently been launched. The outline programme is as follows and the details of expenditure are at Appendix III.

### General Crop Development (A1)

Since the start of development activities in 1946 the need has been recognised of introducing new export crops to supplement cloves and coconuts and also to increase the home production of products which are now largely imported. A large number of crops have been tried with this in view and a fair number have been accepted as suitable for the Protectorate, and their agronomy studied in detail on the various experimental stations and demonstration plots. A few, notably derris, chillies, cocoa, coffee and citrus, have been demonstrated to the public; planting material has been produced in quantity and every encouragement given to landowners to plant these crops. The need for still further demonstration and seed production is apparent and other crops of potential value such as ylang-ylang and pepper need further study. It is proposed, therefore, to maintain experimental sub-stations and demonstration plots on a somewhat reduced scale and to carry out extension work in the districts.

### Citrus Fruit Industry (A2)

This project started late in the 1946–55 programme and although the third and final issue of planting material has been made in 1955, bonus payments and ancillary expenditure must be continued into the new period. No extension of the present scheme has been provided for but it is proposed to continue the production of citrus planting material at the Kizimbani Experimental Station.

### Experimental Control of Clove Diseases (A3)

Notable advances have been made in the knowledge of clove diseases in the course of research carried out as part of the previous development programme. The plan for experimental control is a long-term project, which seeks to determine in the light of this new knowledge how best to control the spread of active sudden death disease in the field and how best to re-establish cloves on land already wrecked by the disease.

The work in Zanzibar has already begun and the Pemba investigations will commence very shortly.

### Insect Research (A4)

The project aims at the control of *Pseudotheraptus wayi* and other pests of the coconut palm. If it is successful and an economic method of pest control is found, considerable encouragement will be given to our second industry which, in 1954, provided 17.7 per cent of the total value of our domestic exports. Certain insecticides are already shewing promise although much remains to be investigated especially the manner in which the insecticides may be best applied.

The progress of these investigations and other related work on the mainland is being co-ordinated by a Committee which includes representatives from Tanganyika and Kenya, since the pest is also a serious problem in the coconut areas in those territories.

**Rice Cultivation (A5)**

The project aims at an increase in local rice production by the extended use of tractors and mechanical implements. Preparation of land for rice planting takes place over a restricted period in Zanzibar and if at those times the weather is unsuitable or the exigencies of the clove crop take workers from the rice-growing areas, there is not time for hand-cultivation of an adequate acreage. Under such conditions the use of tractors and ploughs would effect a big increase in the rice acreage.

The scheme provides for a team of six tractors and implements which will be available for hire in Zanzibar Island. A workshop under the control of a mechanical superintendent is being provided to ensure the efficiency of the unit. When rice and other food crops do not call for the use of the machinery it will be available for hire in areas of permanent crops and may be used for cultivation between trees in the plantations.

**Stock Improvement (A6)**

This scheme provides mainly for the continuation of the activities of the Kizimbani Stock Farm throughout the new development period. The project, which has been in progress since 1940, has been one of the most successful items of the original development programme. By careful selection and breeding of pure Zebu type cattle the performance of this herd has already been more than doubled. There is every indication that improvement will continue and it is not proposed at present to introduce exotic strains of Indian or European breeds. Already the performance of the Kizimbani herd is approaching that of the grade cattle at the Mtoni dairies.

A recent important development has been the establishment of a number of Kizimbani-bred bulls in rural areas for free stud purposes. As yet, rural cattle owners are backward in taking advantage of this service but it is expected that as the performance of the Kizimbani herd becomes better known, and the importance of quality in the bull is more fully appreciated, stud services in all parts of the Protectorate by Kizimbani-bred bulls will increase considerably.

Genetical improvements in stock can only manifest themselves in better performance if the animals are healthy, well-managed and well-fed. Consequently important aspects of the extension work which follows the breeding programme are the improvement of grazing and the control of disease. It is proposed therefore to continue investigations into pasture improvement and the use of fodders and ensilage, and also to maintain those cattle dips and spraying units which have already been accepted and used by rural cattle owners. It is hoped that the use of spraying for tick control will be more acceptable than dipping and that gradual development along these lines will be achieved. There is no intention to press dipping or spraying upon the cattle owners but to allow these activities to increase and spread at a pace acceptable to the country people. Present indications are that cattle spraying is on the increase and that its value becoming more understood and appreciated.

**Stock Raising (A7)**

At present a large proportion of the country's meat requirements are imported. The home production of beef has been limited in the past by the small amount of grazing and also, though mainly in Zanzibar Island, by trypanosomiasis. Experiments have shown that selective clearing of bush and scrub combined with the use of modern drugs can largely eliminate losses from trypanosomiasis and that skilled management of the hitherto unused grassy plains in the coral areas can provide adequate grazing for a number of beef herds.

The first such beef herd was started at Hanyegwa Mchana in 1952 and in spite of a number of difficulties, is now making satisfactory progress. It is proposed to continue this herd which should soon become more than self-supporting economically. A second herd is now being established in the Tunguu area where the main problems are expected to result from the tsetse flies which breed freely in adjacent areas. It is proposed to continue these investigations into the best ways to deal with the fly and to keep the herd free from disease.

**Fisheries Development (A8)**

Good progress has been made with the present scheme. The Fisheries Officer has investigated the potentialities of local waters and determined the most suitable modern fishing methods and techniques for local use. A suitable small powered fishing boat has been built in Zanzibar and demonstrated. The possibilities of using powered fishing craft are now

being appreciated by local fishermen and there is a demand for small powered craft. Government has launched a scheme to help local fishermen to purchase such craft and one has already been bought.

What is now needed and is contemplated in the present scheme is first to encourage a greater number of fishermen to buy powered craft and secondly to teach them to make the best use of them by the adoption of modern methods which are not possible under sail.

It is proposed to continue with the present scheme until the end of 1957 when further consideration will be given to the desirability of maintaining the Fisheries Section as a Protectorate service.

**Forestry Staff (A9)**

While allocated funds are available it is proposed to continue the present scheme which provides for the Forest Officer and his staff, for the commencement of afforestation by the Prisons Department of the less fertile Government land at Kichwele and Pangeni, and for the commencement of a programme of re-afforestation of the Jozani forest. When the Colonial Development and Welfare grant is exhausted it is proposed to make the Forestry section a permanent section of the Agricultural Department.

**Afforestation of Masingini Ridge (A10)**

The Masingini ridge which stretches northward from Zanzibar Town is the catchment area on which the town's water supply depends. This splendid supply of excellent water is derived from springs at the foot of the escarpment and its future abundance is jeopardised by erosion on the ridge. It is the intention to acquire land in the danger areas, which have already been surveyed, and to establish a forest to protect the ridge from further erosion.

The whole area amounts to some 3,000 acres and is too large an area to be properly afforested in the present development period. Furthermore, parts of the ridge are very infertile and there is a need to test the suitability of various kinds of forest trees in a number of pilot plots before the afforestation of the whole ridge can be tackled with confidence.

Some 500 acres are being acquired at the northern end of the ridge adjacent to Government land. In this area it is proposed to establish pilot plots from which plantings will be taken in due course.

**Afforestation in Coral Areas (A11)**

The infertile, savannah-like grassy plains, *uwanda*, of thin soil overlying outcropping coral rock have been the subject of much investigation with a view to finding an economic use for them. Certain areas have been found suitable for cattle grazing and these are now the object of the stock raising scheme. Other *uwanda* areas less suitable for stock, have been found suitable for afforestation. Early plantings of many species of trees at Hanyegwa Mchana and elsewhere have shewn that certain strains of Eucalyptus, Casuarina and a few other kinds of trees will grow well under *uwanda* conditions provided the trees are well cared for. Annual fires, which sweep across these plains in the dry season, and the intense competition of grass provide the major difficulties.

The present scheme provides for the afforestation of part of the *uwanda* at Dunga and work has already commenced and is making good progress there. It is proposed to extend this programme until 1959.

**Re-afforestation at Ngezi and Jozani (A12)**

Ngezi forest in the north of Pemba Island and Jozani forest in the south of Zanzibar Island are the two natural high forest areas in the Protectorate.

Jozani has been fully exploited and its valuable trees felled. The work of re-afforestation has already commenced and it is proposed to continue with it.

Ngezi forest has not been properly exploited and most of its present stand of timber consists of soft-wood species which are not very valuable. On the other hand pilot plots of the valuable hardwood *mvule* (*Chlorophora excelsa*) have indicated that re-afforestation with this should be successful. The forest has been surveyed and divided into a number of compartments and it is proposed to exploit two or three compartments each year by granting concessions and to follow up the removal of the existing trees by planting *mvule*. Both these high forest areas are potentially valuable assets to the Protectorate.

**Agricultural Training (A13)**

In the programme commenced in 1946 a scheme was devoted to an Agricultural Training Course which ran at Kizimbani Experimental Station for several years. This course was intended for the sons of landowners and young farmers. Good accommodation and board were provided free and each course lasted one year.

These courses were not a success as it was very difficult to attract the right type of trainee. Most of those who came obviously hoped that it would lead to permanent employment in Government service, others merely sought free board and lodging for a year and were not very interested in agriculture. After the course had run for four years it was found that practically all the "young farmers" had drifted into non-agricultural work.

It is now proposed to start another scheme in which a trained member of the department will be provided with mobile equipment and will give agricultural instruction to landowners and small holders in their own villages. Talks combined with demonstrations on cultivators' own fields may be more effective than a course at Kizimbani. More people can be directly influenced and the work can be followed up by the ordinary extension work of the department.

## EDUCATION

The success of any education planning depends on the assistance of all who can make a contribution and it is hoped that local committees and authorities will take an increasing interest in the responsibility for education and that there will be an increasing integration of all spiritual and secular forces to expand services and develop the most satisfactory system of management.

The strongest emphasis must be placed on training designed to enable the people to play their full part in our basic economy; the country's advance also depends on training people to full responsible, professional and technical appointments in industry, commerce and the public service. The academic standard must therefore be adequate to enable the most suitable to qualify themselves up to the full secondary standard and to obtain university entrance qualifications. The cost of maintaining a day pupil in a secondary school in 1954 was £66 and it is obviously impossible to provide secondary education for all at public expense until there is a great increase in the revenue of the Government. During the time that secondary education is selective the pupils most likely to complete the course successfully must receive priority. As Zanzibar becomes more self-sufficient, our educated youth must play its part in all aspects of the country's economy and it should look to careers in industry and commerce as well as the public service.

In addition to the acquisition of skill and of academic knowledge, personal qualities must also be inculcated in schools to enable future citizens to discharge their duties to the State and their fellow men. Particular importance must be paid to the formation of a strong moral background based on sound religious teaching. This leads to the essential factor in education, which is the quality of teachers employed.

With these ends in view and in continuation of the targets set for previous plans, especially that made in June 1953, the policy proposed for the period 1955 – 59 is—

(*a*) to start schools to accommodate all boys of primary school age in urban areas and half those in rural areas;

(*b*) to develop girls' primary education;

(*c*) to extend as many primary schools as possible to Standard VIII;

(*d*) to provide a new secondary school for girls with the addition of a second stream;

(*e*) to extend the boys' secondary school course to university entrance standard;

(*f*) to start trade classes for boys;

(*g*) to establish a third secondary stream for boys in a secondary technical school;

(*h*) to provide a hostel in Zanzibar and another in Pemba in order to provide living accommodation at rural schools for suitable boys who cannot attend Standard VII or VIII as day boys.

A schedule of the estimated cost of the capital works programme is given at Appendix IV to this paper.

## PRIMARY EDUCATION

### Boys' and Girls' Rural Schools (B1)

*Boys.*—From the statistics of the 1948 Population Census 12,500 school places will be required to accommodate half the boys of school age. These would fill forty full schools of eight standards but as the population of some rural areas is not sufficient to fill schools or justify extension beyond Standard VI the plan provides for the number of schools to reach fifty during the period if required. In the less densely populated areas where there are insufficient pupils to fill a new class every year there will be an alternate year intake. At present there are twenty-eight schools and seven more will be opened shortly. As a general rule new schools will be started in purely temporary buildings until enrolment and attendance figures prove that there is a genuine demand for a school in the locality.

In the development of rural schools to Standard VIII priority will be given to those so situated geographically that they can serve senior boys from surrounding schools.

*Girls.*—In the rural areas girls attend boys' schools which, in fact, are co-educational, but few continue beyond Standard IV as parents do not favour their further attendance. Since 1953 there has been an increase of 50 per cent in the number of girls attending these mixed schools and in three places their numbers justify the starting of separate girls' schools. Doubtless more schools will be required elsewhere before the end of the period and financial provision for classrooms has been included under the allocation for boys' schools.

New girls' schools, like the rural schools, will be accommodated in temporary classrooms until they have proved themselves.

### Boys' Urban Schools (B2-5)

The 1948 Census indicates that accommodation will be required for 2,500 boys, not including Indians, in the urban areas of Zanzibar and Pemba. As all urban schools will cover the full course of eight standards, a minimum of ten school units will be required. The plan comprises this number and allows for the possible addition of one more.

### Girls' Urban Schools, Zanzibar (B6-8)

In Zanzibar town, excluding Indians, there are as many girls as boys attending school.

All schools will teach to Standard VIII and after a new school has been built at Kisiwandui and an extension of five classrooms has been added at Ngambo, it is considered that no additional new buildings will be required during the period.

### Girls' Urban Schools, Pemba (B9-10)

At Chake it is proposed to extend the Madungu School to the full primary course, for which one more classroom will be required. At Mkoani it is proposed to start a junior school for girls, and financial provision for this has been included under scheme B.1 as it will be built of rural type classrooms.

With the exception of Madungu School it is proposed to concentrate all post Standard IV teaching in Pemba at Wete, as the girls will normally have received their early education in mixed schools where no domestic science training is possible. With the exception of Wete girls all will be boarders and it is proposed that the existing school should be used exclusively as a boarding block.

### The Euan Smith Madressa, Zanzibar (B11)

For the past two years the Euan Smith Madressa has been full although all Indian boys who have applied for admission to schools have been accepted in this or in grant-aided schools. It is probable that with the natural increase in population the existing accommodation will be inadequate before the end of the period and, in anticipation, £5,000 has been allocated for additional classrooms.

## SECONDARY EDUCATION

### Boys' Grammar School (B12)

As it proved impossible to find an acceptable site for a new Secondary School for girls it was decided that the girls should take over the boys' school with additions and small conversions, and a new school would be built for the boys on the site of the Isolation Hospital at Gulioni.

The plans for the new boys' school provide accommodation for two streams to School Certificate standard and for arts and science courses for Higher School Certificate. The plans also provide for the extension of the school by additional classrooms in the future.

The estimated cost of the new building is £70,000 and approximately £14,000 of Sir Tayabali Karimjee's donation (see Appendix II) will be applied to this while £20,000 was collected in the King George VI Memorial Fund.

**Boys' Technical Secondary School (B13)**

There has been a considerable increase in the number of students who wish to follow professional and university courses in technical subjects, and as this number will probably increase further with the opening of the Royal Technical College in Nairobi it is considered that a secondary course more useful in their future studies than a purely academic course is required. It is also necessary to provide a greater diversity of subjects in secondary courses. At present there is no provision in our secondary courses for the clever boy whose inclinations are towards technical subjects. A Technical Secondary School is therefore planning. Though the rudiments of manual skill will be taught in the workshop in this school trade training will not be given here and it will not be a training institution for artisans. The courses will include the usual general subjects and will lead to the School Certificate, which will be the same qualification as that obtained from the Grammar School and will be a qualification for entry into post-secondary technical courses at the Royal Technical College and universities, professions and the government service. Boys from this school will also be eligible to join the Higher Certificate course at the Grammar School. There will be opportunity for transfer between the secondary schools in special cases.

As primary schools develop to Standard VIII the need for the concentration of boys from rural areas in Standards VII and VIII at the Seyyid Khalifa Schools is disappearing and it is proposed to use the present Rural Middle School as the technical school; this can be done with very little structural alteration. It is propsed that the school shall receive day boys from the town and boarders, and the boarders at the Grammar School will continue to live there.

**Girls' Secondary School (B14-15)**

The Girls' Secondary School will move into the existing Boys' Secondary School to which minor alterations will be necessary. The school is very suitable in respect of site and accommodation.

There are no facilities for domestic science teaching and a new block will be built, the cost of which has been generously donated by Sir Tayabali Karimjee. The new school will be known as the Lady Rankine Domestic Science School.

**Women's Teacher Training College (B16)**

Owing to the expansion of girls' education the existing training college has not sufficient accommodation to train an adequate number of teachers and in consequence provision has been made for the construction of three more classrooms and a staff room.

This extra accommodation is also necessitated by the specialized training which is now necessary in both the training colleges in order to train some teachers in methods suitable for the lower primary classes, and others in methods more suitable for the senior classes.

**Trade School, Saateni (B17)**

In order to train craftsmen who will become artisans in the building and carpentry trades it is proposed to start a trade school at Saateni. This school will provide a three-year course for boys who have completed Standard VIII. These boys will provide a local source of craftsmen, who will work either on their own account or as employees. The building will be started as soon as the headmaster arrives.

The Friends Industrial Mission is considering re-opening the trade school at Chake Chake for Pemba boys.

**Grants-in-Aid (B18)**

For voluntary agency projects it is proposed to allocate £14,000 during the period. Of this £5,000 is earmarked for a Trade School at Chake Chake while the remaining £9,000 is an estimate of what will be required generally by Voluntary Agencies.

**Rural Hostels (B19)**

When the Rural Middle School is finally displaced by the Secondary Technical School in the present Seyyid Khalifa School buildings there will be no boarding accommodation for Standards VII and VIII; to avoid hardship to clever boys in remote village schools, it is proposed to build boarding accommodation for such pupils at one centrally situated rural school, having the full primary course, in each island.

**Staff Housing (B20)**

In continuation of the present scheme to build quarters for teachers at schools in areas where rentable houses are difficult to obtain, it is proposed to allocate £23,000 for the construction of about twenty-five quarters and the conversion of a flat suitable for a warden in the Girls' Hostel. There are already forty teachers' houses equally divided between the two islands.

## HEALTH

It is proposed to allocate £137,000 for the items in the Health programme which are listed in Appendix V and which are described in the following paragraphs.

**Extension of the Tuberculosis Services (C1)**

As the demand by the public for tuberculosis treatment is steadily increasing and the existing facilities are greatly overtaxed, first on the programme is the construction of an administrative block and staff quarters at the Zenubhai Karimjee Sanatorium at Dole. This will enable the medical officer in charge of tuberculosis to carry out more work at the sanatorium. The provision of laboratory facilities and eventually of X-ray facilities will make it unnecessary to bring patients into Zanzibar Town for X-rays. The existing facilities for treating tuberculosis patients at the Zanzibar Hospital are inadequate and in due course it is proposed that part of the old out-patient department shall be converted into a chest clinic with its own equipment and X-ray apparatus. It is proposed to engage a Health Visitor to train local girls to undertake the work of following-up patients and contacts in their houses. In this connection consideration will be given to an approach to the World Health Organisation to provide a Health Visitor in the first instance.

**Isolation Hospital (C2)**

Owing to the fact that the site of the present Isolation Hosptial at Gulioni is required for other purposes it has become necessary to provide another hospital. It is now proposed that some of the buildings on Changuu Island should be converted for this purpose.

**Mental Hospital (C3)**

The present hospital has become greatly overcrowded and urgently requires extension. It is proposed to build one additional ward with thirty beds for male patients.

**Wete Hospital (C4)**

In order to improve the services at Wete Hospital it is proposed to add a second storey to the new block. This would provide some forty additional beds and the new ward would be for female patients. A maternity ward would also be provided. The proposals include the conversion of the present accommodation for female patients, the improvement and extension of facilities for out-patients and also the provision of additional beds for male patients. The extension of this service would require the increase of the staff at Wete by one medical officer.

**Medical Store (C5).**

The existing central medical store is inadequate in size, and drugs and equipment have to be stored in several small subsidiary stores in different parts of Zanzibar Town. This leads to inefficiency and losses. It is proposed to build a new store in the Health Office compound to hold all the departmental stores. Under the store would be the Health Office garage, a classroom for Sanitary Inspectors and a workshop for the Health Office and hospital. The old medical store would be converted into a vaccination and inoculation centre.

**Conversion of former Zanzibar Hospital buildings (C6)**

This is part of the original project and it will follow the completion of the new hospital. It is proposed that the existing buildings of the old hospital should be converted into an out-patient department and classrooms, and that the present accommodation for male out-patients should be converted on the ground floor into a tuberculosis clinic and on the upper floor into a pathological laboratory. The old building by the sea will be converted into two much needed houses for resident medical officers. It is also hoped that funds may permit the construction of a mortuary in the hospital grounds and the enclosing of the grounds themselves. This conversion will add greatly to the amenities for out-patients, especially for women.

**Rural Health Services (C7)**

The plans for provision of quarters for rural health visitors and for the establishment of rural health units and dispensaries will continue. Grants for these projects have already been made and the work is now being carried out.

**Equipment for Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital (C8)**

Much of this equipment was already on order before the beginning of this development period.

**Completion of Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital (C9)**

This item provides for the balance of money required in 1955 to complete the hospital.

## COMMUNICATIONS

A schedule of the expenditure proposed is at Appendix VI.

**His Highness's Ship "Seyyid Khalifa" (D1)**

Under this head provision is made for a further contribution towards the cost of the new Government steamer which will be launched this year and will be named His Highness's Ship "Seyyid Khalifa". The sources of funds which have been or are being provided to meet the cost of the ship are as follows:—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Colonial Development and Welfare Grants ... | 80,000 |
| Replacement Fund ... ... ... | 217,326 |
| Protectorate surplus balances ... ... | 39,174 |
| | 336,500 |

*Note. Of the £80,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare Grants £40,000 was made in 1954 and the remaining £40,000 is included in the five-year period of the present plan.*

**Roads (D2)**

The provision for roads is for the construction of new roads and for a progressive programme of widening and improving the present roads especially the one in Pemba between Wete and Mkoani.

**Harbours (D3)**

More provision is being made for expenditure on harbours and port facilities than in recent years. As far as the port of Zanzibar is concerned it is important that all that is reasonably possible should be done to develop the transhipment and entrepot trade. The improvement of port facilities will encourage vessels to call here especially as some of the mainland ports are often overburdened and find some difficulty in handling expeditiously all the ships seeking to load and discharge cargo.

In Pemba the policy of port development must depend largely on the adequacy of water supplies. Provided that a sufficient water supply can be made available it is proposed to develop Mkoani as the main port and maintain the ports of Wete and Wesha sufficiently to allow of traffic between them and Mkoani by lighter and dhow. Provision is being made for additional storage accommodation at all these ports and in addition a new pier is proposed for the port of Mkoani.

**Aerodromes (D4)**

It is proposed to construct a terminal building at the airport at Wawi, Chake Chake, at an estimated cost of £10,000.

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

**Development of housing areas and town planning generally (E1)**

Great importance is attached to adequate urban development and especially to the provision of facilities to improve the standards of housing. There are many ways in which money can be spent profitably in a constructive attack upon this problem and these include the laying out of sites and provision of services and loans and assistance to individuals or authorities for building. As a matter of general principle His Highness's Government does not propose to undertake direct construction. The cost of this is so high and the limitations of finance so great that if Government is to do more than touch the fringes of the problem the more indirect methods appear to be the most promising; they will encourage self-help and produce more accommodation in relation to expenditure. It is proposed to develop housing areas and to provide services in them in Zanzibar Town and in the three major towns in Pemba, as required and

according to the finance available. In the Zanzibar Town area development of housing areas will take place at Jangombe and Migombani, in Chake Chake at Madungu, in Wete at Utaani, and if possible at Mkoani. There will also be a need for detailed town planning both in Zanzibar and Pemba and it is proposed either to engage a town planning adviser on a short contract or to employ a commercial firm for the purpose. It will be necessary to expand the government survey organization which for some years has been maintained on a very small scale.

## MISCELLANEOUS

An outline of expenditure is shown at Appendix VIII.

**Canal Drainage (F1)**

The canal drainage scheme is a continuation of the project for the drainage of the creek which lies between Ngambo and the Stone Town in Zanzibar, and for the reclamation of the land. The project was started in 1952 and the drainage is expected to be completed in 1956 at a total cost of about £90,000. Thereafter the creek will be filled in and the reclaimed area laid out for playing fields and other open spaces.

**Government Offices (F2)**

Provision is also made for new Government offices. Largely owing to the need for strict economy in the past Government Departments very badly lack adequate headquarters office accommodation. Unsuitable buildings and bad conditions of work make for inefficiency and act as a brake on development. As a start to the programme of new Government buildings it is proposed that there shall be a new Government Printing Press in Zanzibar and a new Public Works depot at Tibirizi, Pemba. During the period it is also proposed to build a new Police Training School and new offices in Zanzibar for the Administration and certain other departments.

**Broadcasting (F3)**

Provision is also made for broadcasting. This will be found mainly from a Colonial Development and Welfare scheme already made and intended for the development and extension of the Protectorate's existing broadcasting service.

**Development Staff (F4)**

A Development Authority was set up in 1946 as a separate department of the public service, to supervise generally the carrying out of the ten-year Development Plan and particularly to be responsible for the execution of all public works provided for in the Plan. Since 1953 the works executive section has been operating under control of the Director of Public Works while the administrative and executive control has become an integral part of the Secretariat organisation. The financial provision is for the year 1955 only after which it is proposed that such staff as is retained shall be absorbed in the appropriate departments.

**Urban Water Supplies (F5)**—*See* note in Appendix VIII.

## LOAN EXPENDITURE

In the summary of expenditure it will be seen that no provision is made for items which may be met appropriately by raising loans. This important feature has not, however, been overlooked and it is proposed to arrange for such loans as are appropriate to be made either from Protectorate surplus balances or by means of normal commercial loans which might have to be guaranteed by His Highness's Government. Included in this category are possible loans for the renewal of the Zanzibar telephone system which may cost up to £100,000 and an electricity project in Pemba which is expected to cost between £90,000 and £100,000. Other loans may be made to local authorities either for general or for specific purposes and it is hoped that during the new period local authorities will be taking up more loans than they have hitherto.

It will be appreciated that schemes suitable for a loan programme must be self-supporting in every way. For example in a telephone scheme the rate of charges should be designed to produce revenue which is sufficient to pay interest on the capital outlay, to repay the loan over a period of years and to cover the annual costs of operation and maintenance.

## FINANCE

It will be noted from Appendix I that expenditure under this new plan will be £1,300,000 over a five-year period or at the rate of £260,000 a year. Some of the items in the plan are not constructional but even so this rate of expenditure may be as much as can be undertaken with the staff and labour force at Government's disposal. Commercial and other non-Government bodies may be undertaking building projects during the next few years and labour must also be diverted from time to time for picking clove crops. Even if extra money could be found for additional schemes it is doubtful if Government could extend its capacity to undertake a larger programme.

During 1954 it was agreed that part of the large surplus on the 1953 accounts should be used to support the continuing development programme. A transfer of £150,000 was therefore made and this forms the main part of the balance—£187,283—in the Development Fund on the 1st January, 1955.

It has already been mentioned that approximately £391,000 will be available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Of this amount £291,000 is carried forward from the previous period and £100,000 is a new grant. It is probable that this new grant will be used for one or two large schemes in the new plan rather than for a number of schemes.

As a result of the operations of the Economic Control Board and the Supply Office during and after the last war, a surplus of £42,304 was made in the operation of arrangements for procuring essential foods. Undertakings have been given in Legislative Council that this money should be used for the benefit of all sections of the community and it is therefore proposed to place this amount in the general development fund.

Another welcome item to support the financing of the new development plan is contained in "Donations". The Zanzibar Government takes this opportunity of once again expressing appreciation to Sir Tayabali Karimjee for his donation of £27,000 towards the cost of the Boys' Secondary School and to the general public of Zanzibar for their willing response to the appeal for the King George VI Memorial Fund which will also be devoted to the secondary school programme; this fund was closed at £20,000 and it includes a further generous gift of £5,000 from Sir Tayabali Karimjee.

The amounts mentioned in the preceding paragraphs will still leave a sum of £632,413 to bring the total available up to £1,300,000. It is proposed that this remaining amount should be covered by five annual contributions of £50,000 from Protectorate revenue and by a special transfer of £382,413 from the general revenue balance of the Protectorate. At the end of 1954 this balance was £1,832,229 so that when this transfer is made the general revenue balance will amount to approximately £1,500,000 or the equivalent of three-quarters of a year's revenue. This is regarded as a sufficient reserve to hold for general purposes and it will be remembered that part of it may be used for items in a loan programme. In addition to the general revenue balance, £703,500 is held in a Revenue Equalisation Account.

A summary of the revenue expected to be available for the new plan is given in Appendix II.

Mention must be made of the subsequent annual cost of operating the services created under the new programme. A few of them may lead to an increase in present sources of indirect taxation but it will also be necessary for Government and the Legislative Council to consider new forms of direct taxation or an extension of present forms of direct taxation.

It is always difficult to draw a hard and fast line between what is "development" and what may be regarded as normal capital works. It is proposed, therefore, that for the purposes of the 1955–59 plan the programme should consist only of those development projects which are included in the plan proposed in this Sessional Paper or which may be added from time to time as a charge against the reserve. This does not mean that no other major works may be carried out in the period under consideration. It does mean, however, that the resources totalling £1,300,000 will be needed to pay for such development as can be foreseen and planned now. Items not included in the plan may be undertaken outside its general framework as the finances of the Protectorate permit.

**Appendix I**

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1. Agriculture ... ... ... ... | 271,000 |
| 2. Education ... ... ... ... | 220,000 |
| 3. Health ... ... ... ... | 137,000 |
| 4. Communications ... ... ... | 287,000 |
| 5. Housing and Urban Development ... | 100,000 |
| 6. Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 262,000 |
| 7. Reserve ... ... ... ... | 23,000 |
| | £1,300,000 |

*Expenditure on Economic Projects*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1. Agriculture ... ... ... ... | 271,000 |
| 2. Communications ... ... ... | 287,000 |
| | £558,000 |

*Expenditure on Social and Administrative Services*

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 1. Education ... ... ... ... | 220,000 |
| 2. Health ... ... ... ... | 137,000 |
| 3. Housing and Urban Development ... | 100,000 |
| 4. Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 262,000 |
| | £719,000 |

**Appendix II**

## SUMMARY OF REVENUE

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| Balance of Development Account at 1st January, 1955 ... | | 187,283 |
| Colonial Development and Welfare Grants: | £ | |
| (i) Carried forward from previous grants and from reserve in Zanzibar allocation ... ... | 291,000 | |
| (ii) Additional allocation ... ... ... | 100,000 | |
| | | 391,000 |
| Supply Office Surplus ... ... ... ... | | 42,304 |
| Donations ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 47,000 |
| Allocations from surplus balances: | £ | |
| (i) at £50,000 a year for five years ... ... | 250,000 | |
| (ii) Immediate transfer from surplus balances ... | 382,413 | |
| | | 632,413 |
| | | £1,300,000 |

NOTE.—*Item 4. Donations*: This consists of £20,000 from the King George VI Memorial Fund and £27,000 from Sir Tayabali Karimjee for the Boys' Secondary School and the Lady Rankine Domestic Science School.

**Appendix III**

# AGRICULTURE EXPENDITURE

| | | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CROP HUSBANDRY: | | |
| A1. | General Crop Development ... ... | 40,928 | |
| A2. | Citrus Fruit Industry ... ... ... | 21,354 | |
| A3. | Experimental Control of Clove Diseases ... | 31,231 | |
| A4. | Insect Research ... ... ... | 28,156 | |
| A5. | Rice Cultivation ... ... ... | 31,291 | |
| | | | 152,960 |
| | STOCK HUSBANDRY: | | |
| A6. | Stock Improvement ... ... ... | 32,268 | |
| A7. | Stock Raising ... ... ... ... | 16,941 | |
| | | | 49,209 |
| A8. | Fisheries Development ... ... ... ... | | 17,216 |
| | FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT: | | |
| A9. | Forestry Staff ... ... ... ... | 6,783 | |
| A10. | Afforestation of Masingini Ridge ... | 10,637 | |
| A11. | Afforestation in Coral Areas ... ... | 20,846 | |
| A12. | Re-afforestation at Ngezi and Jozani ... | 8,709 | |
| | | | 46,975 |
| A13. | Agricultural Training ... ... ... ... | | 4,640 |
| | | | £271,000 |

The following is an approximate break down of the proposed Agricultural expenditure showing the main division of expenditure and major items

| | | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CROP HUSBANDRY: | | |
| A1. | *General Crop Development.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 7,273 | |
| | Other Charges (including £12,724 for labour) ... ... ... | 33,655 | |
| | | | 40,928 |
| A2. | *Citrus Fruit Industry.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 5,629 | |
| | Other Charges (including bonuses £11,235) ... ... ... | 15,725 | |
| | | | 21,354 |
| A3. | *Experimental Control of Clove Diseases.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 9,010 | |
| | Other Charges (including £9,391 for labour) ... ... ... | 16,171 | |
| | Capital Expenditure ... ... | 6,050 | |
| | | | 31,231 |
| A4. | *Insect Research.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 8,208 | |
| | Other Charges (including £3,330 for labour; £7,500 for insecticides) ... | 15,348 | |
| | Capital Expenditure ... ... | 4,030 | |
| | Special Expenditure ... ... | 575 | |
| | | | 28,156 |
| A5. | *Rice Cultivation.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 10,320 | |
| | Other Charges (including £8,166 for fuel and maintenance of tractors) | 14,514 | |
| | Capital Expenditure ... ... | 6,457 | |
| | | | 31,291 |
| | STOCK HUSBANDRY: | | |
| A6. | *Stock Improvement.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 2,481 | |
| | Other Charges (including £18,500 for labour) ... ... ... | 27,678 | |
| | Capital Expenditure ... ... | 2,109 | |
| | | | 32,268 |
| A7. | *Stock Raising.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 2,435 | |
| | Other Charges (including £5,700 for labour) ... ... ... | 9,594 | |
| | Capital Expenditure ... ... | 4,912 | |
| | | | 16,941 |

| | | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| A8. | *Fisheries Development.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 10,714 | |
| | Other Charges (including £1,000 for fuel and oil; £1,100 for fishing gear) ... ... ... ... | 6,002 | |
| | Capital Expenditure ... ... | 500 | |
| | | | 17,216 |
| | FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT: | | |
| A9. | *Forestry Staff.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 3,778 | |
| | Other Charges ... ... ... | 3,005 | |
| | | | 6,783 |
| A10. | *Afforestation of Masingini Ridge.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 1,647 | |
| | Other Charges (including £5,500 for labour) ... ... ... | 5,990 | |
| | Capital Expenditure (purchase of land) ... ... ... ... | 3,000 | |
| | | | 10,637 |
| A11. | *Afforestation in Coral Areas.* | | |
| | Personal Emoluments ... ... | 475 | |
| | Other Charges (including £17,000 for labour) ... ... ... | 19,191 | |
| | Capital Expenditure ... ... | 1,180 | |
| | | | 20,846 |
| A12. | *Re-afforestation at Ngezi and Jozani.* | | |
| | Other Charges (all labour) ... | 8,709 | |
| | | | 8,709 |
| A13. | *Agricultural Training.* | | |
| | Other Charges (including £1,800 for literature, stationery and films) ... | 3,790 | |
| | Capital Expenditure ... ... | 850 | |
| | | | 4,640 |
| | | | £271,000 |

**Appendix IV**

## EDUCATION EXPENDITURE

| | Primary Education: | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| B1. | Boys' and Girls' Rural Schools ... ... | 17,000 | |
| B2. | Arabic School ... ... ... ... | 14,000 | |
| B3. | Holmwood School ... ... ... | 8,000 | |
| B4. | Extension to Darajani School ... ... | 4,000 | |
| B5. | Seyyid Said School, Wete ... ... | 4,000 | |
| B6. | Domestic Science Schools ... ... | 1,500 | |
| B7. | Kisiwandui Girls' School ... ... | 13,000 | |
| B8. | Extension to Ngambo Girls' School ... | 2,000 | |
| B9. | Extension to Madungu Girls' School ... | 400 | |
| B10. | Wete Girls' School ... ... ... | 4,000 | |
| B11. | The Euan Smith Madressa, Zanzibar ... | 5,000 | |
| | | | 72,900 |
| | Secondary Education: | | |
| B12. | Boys' Grammar School ... ... ... | 70,000 | |
| B13. | Boys' Technical Secondary School ... | 4,000 | |
| B14. | Girls' Secondary School ... ... ... | 2,000 | |
| B15. | Lady Rankine Domestic Science School ... | 15,000 | |
| | | | 91,000 |
| B16. | Women's Teacher Training College ... ... | | 3,000 |
| B17. | Trade School, Saateni ... ... ... ... | | 13,000 |
| B18. | Grants-in-Aid: | | |
| | (i) Trade School, Chake Chake ... ... | 5,000 | |
| | (ii) Other Projects ... ... ... | 9,000 | |
| | | | 14,000 |
| B19. | Rural Hostels ... ... ... ... ... | | 2,600 |
| B20. | Staff Housing ... ... ... ... ... | | 23,500 |
| | | | £220,000 |

**Appendix V**

## HEALTH EXPENDITURE

| | | £ | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| C1. | Extension of Tuberculosis Services: | | |
| | (*a*) Administration block and staff quarters at Dole ... ... ... ... | 11,000 | |
| | (*b*) Conversion of a part of the old hospital for treatment of tuberculosis patients ... | 1,200 | |
| | (*c*) Health Visitor ... ... ... | 5,000 | |
| | (*d*) Inoculation Campaign ... ... | 1,000 | |
| | | | 18,200 |
| C2. | Isolation Hospital ... ... ... ... | | 3,500 |
| C3. | Mental Hospital ... ... ... ... | | 12,000 |
| C4. | Wete Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | | 16,000 |
| C5. | Medical Store ... ... ... ... ... | | 21,000 |
| C6. | Conversion of former Zanzibar Hospital Buildings ... | | 21,000 |
| C7. | Rural Health Services ... ... ... ... | | 15,652 |
| C8. | Equipment for Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital | | 6,648 |
| C9. | Completion of Hassanali Karimjee Jivanjee Hospital | | 23,000 |
| | | | £187,000 |

**Appendix VI**

## COMMUNICATIONS EXPENDITURE

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| D1. | H.H.S. *Seyyid Khalifa* (to be met from Colonial Development and Welfare grants) ... ... ... | 40,000 |
| D2. | Roads ... ... ... ... ... ... | 150,000 |
| D3. | Harbours ... ... ... ... ... | 87,000 |
| D4. | Aerodrome ... ... ... ... ... | 10,000 |
| | | £287,000 |

NOTES.—Expenditure proposed on Harbours is as follows:—

| | Zanzibar Port: | £ |
|---|---|---|
| D3. | (i) Extension of baggage room ... ... ... | 7,000 |
| | (ii) One mobile crane for use on wharf and stacking ground ... ... ... ... ... | 5,500 |
| | (iii) Provision of fire equipment and telephones at wharf and at Mtoni ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| | (iv) Warehouse for Customs Transit Goods ... ... | 30,000 |
| | Wete: | |
| D3. | (v) Reclamation of land at north end of harbour to provide open stacking ground for transit stores and new wharf for lighters, 100 feet by 15 feet ... | 10,000 |
| | (vi) Improvement of accommodation for dhow cargo ... | 3,500 |
| | Mkoani: | |
| D3. | (vii) New pier for Mkoani harbour, 500 feet by 15 feet ... | 15,000 |
| | (viii) Provision of crane and additional warehouse accommodation ... ... ... ... ... | 15,000 |
| | | £87,000 |

**Appendix VII**

## HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| E1. | Development of housing areas and town-planning generally ... ... ... ... ... | 100,000 |

NOTE.—*For details see the Chapter dealing with Housing and Urban Development.*

**Appendix VIII**

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

| | | £ |
|---|---|---|
| F1. | Canal Drainage ... ... ... ... ... | 70,000 |
| F2. | Government Offices ... ... ... ... | 125,000 |
| F3. | Broadcasting ... ... ... ... ... | 10,000 |
| F4. | Development Staff ... ... ... ... | 7,000 |
| *F5. | Urban Water Supplies ... ... ... ... | 50,000 |
| | | £262,000 |

* This item was added with the approval of the Legislative Council on the 24th August, 1955. It was estimated that approximately £30,000 would be required for improvements to the water supplies at Chake Chake and Mkoani in Pemba and that at least £20,000 would be needed for extensions to the Zanzibar town supply.